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No. 13,076.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

bought publicity-not merely

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. *Yesterday's*

Star contained 50 cosumns

of advertisements, made up

of 590 separate announces ments. these advertisers

INCENDIARY AT WORK

Arson and Murder Attempted Early This Morning.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Coal Oil Poured in an F Street Building.

THE MATCH APPLIED

There was a bold attempt at arson and murder made this morning at No. 910 F street northwest, and the police are now looking for the criminal. Persons in the building narrowly escaped being burned to death or crushed to death by jumping from the upper stories. The quick work of the police and firemen, it is thought, prevented a fatality. It was just five minutes before 4 o'clock when an alarm of fire was sounded from box 131, and in a short while several fire companies were in op-

The building in which the fire occurred is occupied as an office building and there are also a number of persons living there. A room on the second floor is occupied by John Saum, a former clerk in the Interior Department, while on the third floor Mr. Minter P. Key, the real estate agent, and

his sister occupy rooms. Mr. Saum was awakened by the smell of smoke, and, thinking it came from the room of one of the other occupants, he drew the bedding carelessly over his head and waited for the smoke to clear away. But instead of the smoke clearing away there was the sound made by the fire eating its way through the door.

Door in Flames.

Uncovering his head Mr. Saum was surprised to see the door a solid mass of fire, and his only avenue of escape had been cut off. There were two windows in the room, but to jump from them meant almost certain death, and just what to do he did not know. With a chair he smashed the windows to let out the smoke, and then he called loudly for assistance. His call was not in vain, for assistance reached him, and the fire alarm was sounded.

While waiting for some one to come, Mr. Saum made a rope of his bedding and suspended himself out the window, but rope was not long enough, and there he hung until a policeman opened the indow under him and assisted him from his perilous position.

In the meantime, Mr. Key and his sister had been aroused, and they, too, had been cut off from the lower floor by the flames. which had eaten their way up the steps to the third floor. He happened to have a rope handy, and he constructed a fire escape, to be used as the last resort, but the quick and effective work of the rendered this unnecessary, for the flame were cleared away and the occupants of third-floor rooms were able to get out, Miss Key having to be carried out by the

There was a strong odor of coal oil and the fire was in progress, and this made it apparent that it was the work of an incendiary. When the flames had been extinguished it was discovered that the coal oil had been poured over the floors in the hall from top to bottom, and near the door of Mr. Saum's room had been a can of turpentine, which the incendiary evidently thought would explode or do dam-

Oil Used.

It appeared that the oil had been poured beneath the door into Mr. Saum's room, and lighted there by the incendiary, who then left the building. Near the front door the police found a pair of rubbers, and these were filled with coal oil.

Soon after daybreak Mr. Key started an investigation, and is assisting the nolice in their efforts to apprehend the guilty party or parties. He was at headquarters with Lieut. Amiss, and had a conference with Inspector Hollinberger about the matter, explaining the whole affair, and tellhis ideas and suspiciers. The officers think they may find the

guilty party. The rubber shoes may play an important part in the investigation.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. The New York, Raleigh and Cincinnati Have Sailed for St. Thomas.

The flagship New York and the cruisers Raleigh and Cincinnati of the North Atlantic squadron sailed out of Hampton Reads in company yesterday afternoon for St. Thomas, W. I., by way of Samana. They will be followed later by the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, now being fitted out at Norfolk. When the five vessels assemble at the appointed rendezvous in the West Indies they will be put through a series of fleet evolutions, conducted by Rear Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic station. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who takes a personal interest in the proposed evolutions, went to Norfolk a few days ago to see Admiral Meade and inspect his fleet. Mr. McAdoo returned to Washington this morning. He speaks highly of the condition of the vessels and the discipline of their crews.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

Minister Kurino Has a Conference

With Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister, had an interview with Secretary Gresham at the State Department this morning in regard to the Japanese treaty, which was ratified yesterday by the Senate. Inasmuch as the treaty, as concluded by Mr. Kurino and Secretary Gresham, was amended by the Serate, it will be necessary for Mr. Kurino to obtain the sanction of his government to the modification before any further steps can be taken to put the treaty into effect. It is thought there will be little delay on this account, inasmuch as the amendment does not affect any vital point in the instrument, and will probably accepted by the Japanese government without question.

Death of Col. Osborne. Col. Nathan W. Osborne, fifth infantry, who died at St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday from an attack of Bright's disease, was in the sixtieth year of his age. He entered the army in May, 1861, and served throughout the war with credit. He was brevetted major for gallant services at the slege of Vicksburg. Passing through successive grades, he became colonel of the fifth infantry in August, 1888. His death will result in the following promotions: Lieut. Col. William Lucius Kellogg, fifth infantry, to be colonel; Maj. Henry Blanchard Free man, sixteenth infantry, to be lieutenant colonel of the fifth; Capt. William Henry McLaughlin, eighteenth infantry, to be major of the sixteenth; First Lieut. Charles McClure, eighteenth infantry, to be captain in that regiment, and Second Lieut. James Baylles, fifth infantry, to be first lieutenant of the eighteenth infantry.

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$305,652. Government receipts .- From internal revenue, \$417,458; customs, \$870,323; miscellaneous, \$44,262.

The Appropriation Bill Considered in the

Many Amendments Passed and Then s Constitutional Debate Consumed Much Time.

The Senate took up the District appropriation bill today, with its hundred amend ments made by the appropriations committee, involving an aggregate increase of nearly \$650,000 in the budget over the total sum granted by the House. The bill was BREWERS' ACTIVITY not taken up without considerable parliamentary sparring, in which Senators Gor-man, Hill and Chandler took part. Mr. Chandler would have blocked the wheels of the legislative machine by interposing a resolution about Senator Martin's right to a seat in Congress. The republicans started a filibuster, but it did not avail, and the motion to take up the local budget finally prevailed.

Mr. Gorman asked unanimous consent to dispense with the formal reading of the bill, but Mr. Chandler, smarting under his re-cent reverse, objected, and the clerk started to read the bill by paragraphs.

Mr. Chandler Gives Way. Before he had finished the first paragraph Mr. Gorman made an appeal to Mr. Chandler to withdraw his objection to what was a most usual request. Mr. Chandler replied that he had merely interposed an objection to give the "overheated Senators on the other side an opportunity to calm down," and as that had evidently been accomplished, and as one of those Senators (Mr. Butler) had been called to the chair, The amendments were all accepted with-

out debate in the first few pages. Mr. Gorman moved a new amendment, giving three clerks at \$1,200 in the assessor's office, instead of two. This was accepted.

Must Be Practical Plumbers.

Mr. Cullom said he hoped that the provision for the inspector of plumbing should be so drawn as to require him and his assistants to be practical plumbers. Mr. Gorman said that these officials are now practical plumbers. Mr. Cullom explained that he had recently received let-ters asking that this amendment should be made. Mr. Gorman said that he might accept the amendment a little later, and Mr. cullom withdrew his suggestion. The amendment changing the tax penalty from two to one per cent per month was, at Mr. Gorman's request, passed over tem-

Street Extensions.

The paragraph relating to the Olmsted plan for the highway extension attracted the notice of Mr. Aldrich, who called attention to the authority given to the "authorities" to change existing subdivisions make them conform to the city system of streets. Mr. Aldrich asked for an explanation of this authorization. Mr. Gor-man said that subdivisions had been laid in a very disjointed way, until there is a very awkward mixture. In some cases the streets of the city will not match those of the suburbs. The plan was to permit the Commissioners, probably the Engineer Commissioner, to conduct a scheme of cor-

recting the evils.

Mr. McMillan further explained the ne cessity of straightening the suburban streets. He praised the work of Mr. Olmted and said he felt sure everybody would be satisfied with the work when it shall

Mr. Aldrich said he only criticised the looseness of the language of the amend-ment. He thought it should be so drawn as to specify the exact "authorities" and the precise nature of the changes to be made in the plans. The amendment read: "Such minor and essential changes." This vas too wide a power. It might involve the District in an enormous expense Mr. Gorman said he was willing to insert

the Commissioners by title in the place of "authorities in charge." But Mr. Aldrich insisted that changes should be made more Mr. McMillan said that the general plan

for the extension had already been made and approved, and the changes in question will be very insignificant.

Mr. Faulkner declared that the changes contemplated were all now in mind, and

are really minor, although quite essential. There was considerable discussion when Mr. Harris insisted that the language was free from error. Mr. Platt declared that the amendment changed the highway act Mr. Aldrich confessed that he was willing

to give somebody the power to make such changes as might be necessary to continue but it was liable to involve the District in a great expense. Mr. Gorman called for a vote on the

amendment, and the presiding officer, Mr. Turple, was inclined to think that it was But on the second call he declared it carried.

Schedule for Improvements Passed.

The schedule for street improvements, with their large increases, were thus pass ed without question. But afterward Senanation of the amounts. Mr. Gorman said that the committee had increased the total of the bill after careful consideration, but it was below the estimates. He said that were adopted and the rule was laid down that the health of the city should first be cared for. So the appropriations for sew-ers were increased. Next came the increases for street paving, but still below the estimates. Then came the public schools, for which the House has made insufficient appropriations. There are too many children now unable to obtain seats

Next came the need of the contagious hospital. In summing up, Mr. Gorman said that sewers, streets and schools consumed the bulk of the increases in the bill.

Mr. Chandler Urges Caution.

Mr. Chandler interrupted the reading a minute later to ask for an explanation of the great increases over the House bill. The House of Representatives, he said with sarcasm, is the great guardian of the liberties and the money of the people, being

vested by the Constitution with the right to raise revenue and to originate appropriations. Therefore the Senate should be careful how it increases the appropria-tions. It should confine itself to moderate changes, and, in conclusion, Mr. Chandler laid great stress upon the democratic organization of the Senate committees. Mr. Harris asked Mr. Chandler for the constitutional authority for his contention that the Senate cannot originate appropriations, a contention that he emphatically denied. He said that he had complete faith in the power of the Senate to originate appro-priation bills. This led to a debate between Mr. Harris and Mr. Chandler, with other Senators joining occasionally, on the Constitution of the United States, which seemed to verify to some extent the rumor that is affoat to the effect that the republicans intend to prolong the debate on this and other appropriation bills, and make them consume time, to the exclusion of

other legislation.
Mr. Chandler warned the democrats that as they are so soon to lose control of the Senate and the House and, in two years, of the presidency also, they had better seek to cut down the appropriations. He said he would be glad if the bill could be ent back to the c a more economical plan.

Mr. Harris' Reply.

MONEY FOR THE DISTRICT BEER OR WHISKY? ANOTHER GAS HEARING STORY OF THE WRECK

One or the Other, or Both, May Be Further Taxed.

BREWERS HOPE FOR A YEAR'S DELAY

Republicans Not Likely to Greatly Disturb the Schedules.

The brewing interests are said to feel somewhat relieved at the activity of the republicans in the House toward putting a financial scheme in shape. That proposed dollar a barrel additional on beer seems not now to be so imminent. But the brewers were very much disturbed two weeks ago. An increased beer tax at that time assumed almost the aspect of a certainty. and the threat brought out many expressions of dissent from the numerous organizations of the trade. The question seemed to be only one of time. Would this Congress impose the tax? or would the matter be left for the next Congress to decide? The relief felt by the brewers, therefore, relates to the additional time they are likely to have in which to prepare for the engagement. They are expecting an earnest agitation of the matter, but they believe that the passage of a bond bill or one authorizing the issuance of exchequer notes by this Congress will postpone that agitation for at least a year. There is a very general opinion in con-gressional circles that sooner or later more revenue must laid, and that malt or spirituous liquors, or both, will have to bear the great burden of it. The tariff schedules, it is argued, will not be materially changed. The republicans themselves are disposed to let the schedules alone. An additional tax on sugar would not be popular. It is to liquors, then, that Congress, it is thought, will not only be likely, but obliged to turn in the extremity.

Beer or Whisky. There is much speculation as to which of the two articles, beer or whisky, would win in such a contest, providing it should be decided that both need not be further assessed. The brewers, it is pointed out, are, as a rule, rich and influential. They are likewise, as a rule, active politicians. This is explained by the statement that they stand financial sponsors for thousands of retail dealers in their beverage, whose houses during every political campaign are the resorts of political clubs and almost headquarters for many candidates. Moreover, as the brewers contend, beer is not properly classed with whisky. They hold that it is a family drink, and that its sale should be as little hindered as pos-

They are opposed to ary additional tax. and will make a vigorous fight against the proposition when it comes up in Congress. northwest, although the eastern brewers are so enormously rich that they may expected to cut an important figure in the

The distillers also are rich and influential. Their holdings are always large. Whenever their trade is touched by Congress they show an immediate and most active interest. They have not as a rule, however, entered vigorous protest against increases in the tax on whisky. Their chief concern has always been that in such legislation due care should be taken to protect the market against disastrous fluctuations growing out of bringing whiskles produced under different rates of taxation into competition with one another. But on the question of taxation pure and simple the distillers stand to the government in the relation merely of agents for the collection of the tax. They pay it for the con-sumer whenever the goods are removed from bond for consumption, and, of course, collect the tax for the government at that time. The tax cuts no figure in their calculations about cost of production or other such matters. They are allowed liberal' time in which to dispose of their goods. and this also leaves them in an easy frame of mind as to the tax.

The Moonshiners. An argument used with some force in the past about the rate of taxation on whisky related to the encouragement that a very high figure seemed to give to the "moon shiners," the unlicensed distillers. Soon after the war the whisky tax was fixed at \$2.50 per gallon. After a few years it was reduced to \$2. The "moenshiners," during those two periods, flourished to a great decree in the mountains of the two Virginias the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky. But it is held now that the whole of that production never really affected the market. There was a good deal of stir about it, but this, it is asserted, grew out of the fact that the means adopted to put an end to it afforded so many sensations for the newspapers. The raid ing parties of the United States marshals were obliged to engage the "moonshiners" in running battle in the mountains, and the popular impression grew to be that the game must be of great importance to be worth such a candle. But "moonshining," it is now declared, has dropped to the diminutive proportions of petty larceny, on whisky believe that fifty cents a gailon might be imposed without injuring the legitimate or increasing the illegitinate output of the article.

Many of the politicians are nervous over this prospect of trenching so closely on the temperance question on the eve of a itial election, but most of them consider that more revenue will mean either an additional beer tax or an additional whisky tax, with the probable effect of bringing the brewers and the distillers actively before Congress.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

Conference on the Subject Held at the White House.

A conference was held at the White House yesterday afternoon between President Cleveland and a committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, comprising Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, John Joy Edson and Frederick L. Siddons, for the object of extending the application of the civil service act to the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. It is ur derstood that this will be done if the law will permit it. It was also suggested to the President that the civil service act be also extended to the office of the recorder of wills. It was brought out at the confer-ence that the President had also considered the question of placing all the employes of service law, but that after consultation with Attorney General Olney it was decided that there was no law to warrant this step. The President thought, though, that all the employes would be benefited, and the service of the District would also be improved, if this could be done. He suggested that the Reform Association should exert itself toward securing the passage through Congress of a bill with this end

Personal Mention.

Mr. Harris replied that the careful estimates of the District Commissioners were entitled to more respect than even the great financial opinions of Mr. Chandler.

Representative Livingston Advocates the Charter of the New Company. Disaster.

Some Remarks by Mr. Cooper as to His District-An Executive Meeting by the Committee.

hearing upon the bill to incorporate the National Gas and Electric Light Company. Representative Livingston of Georgia appeared before the committee in behalf of the measure. He said this bill proposes to authorize a company that will reduce the FAILED TO "STAND-BY" price of gas from \$1.25 to 75 cents to the consumers and to 60 cents to the government. The only question is whether the company is in earnest, and Mr. Livingston asserted that the company means business Up to day before yesterday, said Mr. Livingston, there was a cloud upon this bill. A Senator had said that there was suspicion of this company offering to sell out. It has been developed in testimony before the Senate committee that the man who proposed to sell a franchise did not have reference to this company, and did not

know any of the incorporators.
"The fact is," said Mr. Livingston, "the Commissioners of this District have blocked competition, and they propose to block

Mr. Hull asked if it would be easier to regulate the price of gas than to grant a ew charter.
"No," replied Mr. Livingston, "because this company will make it pure, manufac-turing it under a process unknown to any He said the process is not in operation anywhere else. The only objection urged against the bill by the Commissioners was

n account of tearing up the streets. A Mere Subterfuge. "There is no man around this table but knows that this objection is merely a sub terfuge," said Mr. Livingston.

"I don't know that it is so," protested

Mr. Heard. "Of course it is so," continued Mr. Livngston. "The proof is that for sixty days New York avenue has been torn up, because it was a necessity. It would be a necessity to tear up the streets for this purpose, too It would save the government and the peo ple of this city \$1,000,000 a year in gas bills. Moreover, it would benefit the health of the people and save their eyesight by giv-ing them pure gas."

Mr. Livingston declared that this company will not allow any other to succeed it, and would sell to the government if it was decided to establish municipal gas works.

Mr. Sands, attorney for the company, followed in an address in behalf of the bill. He said the streets are constantly being torn up for the extension of street railways and the public do not murmur at the temporary inconvenience, because of the benefit that is to follow. It is much more to the benefit of the public that they should have heaper and better gas.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana asked how much he government pays the Washington Gas Company for supplying the public buildings with gas. In this connection Mr Cooper took occasion to state that he had started the investigation of the gas question at the last session. The result was that the Washington Gas Company dicthat the washington to as company district dispatches which were sent from Washington to every county in his district, stating that he was busying himself looking after the interests of the people of Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Sands for informa

tion as to the process of manufacturing gas. Mr. Sands replied that the process not think he should be called upon to ex-

plain the process.

Mr. Aldrich held that this is not a valid excuse for withholding the information and declared that it would be an unheardof proceeding to grant the franchise upor

such shadowy grounds. In Executive Session.

The committee then went into executive session to vote on the bill. Those present were Messrs. Heard, Richardson, Cobb. Meredith, Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Fla.), Harmer. Babcock, Hull and Aldrich.

On the motion to lay the bill on the table the vote was a tie. A motion to indefinitely postpone action also resulted in a tie. The committee then adjourned without further action, leaving the bill in an unfinished state.

NOW TELL THE TRUTH. Income Tax Blanks Sent Out in Wash

ington and Vicinity. Collector Vandiver commenced today to goins, profits and incomes to all persons in his internal revenue district, composed of Accomac and Northampton countles of to have been Third Officer Stollberg, Virginia, who have annual incomes of \$3.500 or more.

While the law imposes a tax of 2 per ent only on the excess of income derived over and above \$4,000, yet it requires all persons of lawful age, having an annual income of \$3,500 or more in this collection district, to make a return to the collector f the internal revenue

These returns must also be made by all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers and all persons or corporations acting in any flduciary pacity, who reside or do business in this ollection district, of the amount of the income of any minor or person for whom they act. Corporations are required to pay 2 per cent on ret profits, and special forms will be furnished them on application. All the forms must be correctly filled up and returned to Collector Vandiver on or before the first Monday in March next. The first taxable year is the year of 1804, and the taxes are computed on the taxable incomes received last year from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both days included. The taxes are due and payable on or before the 1st day of July, 1895. Failure of persons or corporations to receive the proper forms, or the failure to should be filled up and returned to the collector's office, or that any act enjoined by law should be complied with, is not deemed a valid excuse for not making such return, or not complying with the provisions of law in the time and manner prescribed, and will not prevent or reduce the penalties imposed by law for such failure or neglect.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA.

The Minister of the Latter Country

Confers With Secretary Gresham. had another conference with the Secretary the District of Columbia within the civil of State today in regard to the amicable adjustment of the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico. The President of Guatemala has conceded certain points insisted upon by the government of Mexico, and from now on the negotiations between the two countries over the boundary question will relate principally to matters open to a reasonable doubt. Although the Guatemalan government has admitted amount and manner of payment are still lawyer, is lying seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence, No. 1721 R street to be settled. It may yet be found necesnia at his residence, No. 1721 R street.

Drs. J. Ford Thompson, McArdle and Hartion of Brazil; but as that country is re-

Narrating the Details of the Elbe

TALES TOLD BY THE SURVIVORS

The House District committee today gave Indignation Against the Offending Vessel Expressed.

LOWESTOFT, England, January 31.-The horrible details of the loss of the North German-Lloyd steamship Elbe and her human freight are being discussed here her numan freight are being discussed here by crowds of people gathered at different places where the survivors remain, although a regular blizzard is blowing, and, under ordinary circumstances, very few people would have ventured out of doors.

Interian for Southampton at a late hour.

Mrs. Lamb paused a moment and replied, while tears slowly gathered in her eyes: "Yes, he did not intend to return to the United States for a week yet. According to his statement he was to have spett a week in London and to have come The bitterly cold weather prevailing, and the lack of news from any point along the the lack of news from any point along the to stop at Southampton, and preferring coast, shows that there is little, if any, the train, he had not, after his name went hope of any other survivors of the disaster reaching land.

A lifeboat, supposed to have belonged to the Elbe, has been washed ashore near Yarmouth. In the boat were a number of the stairway to impart the glad news to Mrs. Fischer. life-belts and oars, and it is believed to be the boat from which the fishing smack Wild Flower rescued the few persons who escaped from the steamship after the collision of yesterday morning.

Everybody here is asking his neighbor the same question: "How did it occur?" And nobody seems able to give a satis-

factory answer. A handful of the survivors, who were clustering around a hotel fire this morning, indulged in the most bitter criticisms of the still unknown ship which rammed and sunk the Elbe. They all claim that she should dene so a great many lives would have been saved. This, of course, is a matter in the case are brought to light by the court of inquiry which will inquire into the

lished that the Crathie was the offending steamer. There are several interesting points in this distressing story which require definite explanation before all the facts in the case will become generally butcher, and daughter of the late Charles Ebel, whose death only a few months ago has preyed upon her mind considerably. The following dispatch came this morning to Mr. E. F. Droop from the New York office of the North German-Lloyd:

"Carl Nussbaum appears on cabin pas-

For instance, there are people who believe that a second steamer may have foundered. They base their opinions on the fact that the Ramsgate life boat put to sea vesterday evening in answer to signals of distress supposed to have come from a steamer. But the life boat has not to assist also went down.

Then again, the word "Azonia" is branded on the oars of the boat stranded near be the boat from which the Wild Flower rescued the survivors of the Elbe. The

he Elbe to furnish no information of any description to anybody until they appear before the court of inquiry, and as the men are strictly obeying these directions, very little can be gathered, except from the passengers, who, of course, are not posted on maritime rules and regulations and are therefore unable to furnish the facts which might enable the mystery of the sinking of the Elbe to be cleared up

as promptly as most people wish. Neither Pilot on the Bridge.

It seems, however, that neither of the two pilots was on the bridge of the Elbe at the time of the collision. The German pilot ceased his duty when the Elbe cleared from the Weser and the turn of duty of the Trinity, or English pilot, did not distribute forms for making returns of commence until the steamship entered the waters of the Isle of Wight, and the sur-viving officers of the Elbe refuse to say who was in charge of that steamer when Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, the collision occurred; but it is supposed was one of the survivors. Stollberg is uner which sank the Elbe was out of her course, and he is said to have admitted that he saw a green light on the port bow of the Elbe shortly before the collision occurred. He describes the third life boat lewered, and which, it is still thought, have escaped, to be about twenty feet long. She cleared the Elbe all right and a nun ber of people inside of her. Stollberg, how ever, does not believe it possible for her to have lived for any length of time in the heavy sea which was running at the time of the accident.

The Point of Collision. Chief Engineer Neuzell says that the stem of the unknown steamer struck the Elbe about 150 feet forward of the rudder, or just abaft the engine room. The engines were not damaged by the collision, but the water soon poured in, and, although the steam pumps were put to work, in about three minutes' time it became iseless and the engine rooms were soon deserted for the upper deck.

The English Pilot's Statement. Later in the day, at the request of the agents of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company, Greenham, the Trinity pilot, made the following statement:

"When I came on deck with some of the assengers Capt. von Goessel was in harge. The first order given was to swing the boats out, but not to lower them until further orders. The next order was for everybody to come on deck, and for the crew to go to their stations. Then fol-lowed the order for the women and chil-dren to go to the starboard boat, in which t was proposed to save them. The first of these orders were given by Capt. vor Goessel, and repeated by Chief Officer Wilhelm. The captain was on the bridge, and believe he went down with his ship. 'The next order which I heard given was to lower the boats. There was no confusion whatever, nor was there a panic. Every order was executed with the greatest calmness and propriety.

"At the time of the collision there was a high sea running, and a strong wind was lowing from east-southeast. It was bitterly cold, and there had been nineteen degrees of frost on the morning before the day of the collision. The lanyards and boats, grips and falls, were frozen, and the lanyards securing the falls had to be chopped, in order to save time, but that would have been done in any case in the event of a collision. The Elbe went down about two minutes after we left her side. the crew saved to the number of passen-gers saved, is that the following orders were given by the officers of the Elbe: The children were to be saved first, and then the women, and they were to be placed in

(Continued on Third Page.)

WASHINGTONIANS LOST

Anton Fischer Took the Train and is

Mrs. Rhodes and Her Son Were Lost-Mrs. Nussbaum's Young Son Probably Went Down.

A Star representative called at the home of Anton Fischer on G street to impart the news of Mr. Fischer's safety to the anxious wife. Mrs. Fischer was unable to appear, but Mrs. J. M. Lamb, sister of Mr. Anton Fischer, received the reporter. When told that the dispatch stated that Mr. Fischer was not a passenger on the Elbe, she replied: "Oh, my, this is desperate news you bring. I can hardly believe it." Her informer stated the source of information, and added that Mr. Fischer took the train for Southampton at a late hour.

to this country on the Saale."

This confirmed the story that, intending on the list, taken the Elbe, but went on by train.

Carl Nussbaum. Among those on board the Elbe, it is sup-

posed, was Carl Nussbaum, the sixteenyear-old son of Mrs. Lena Nussbaum of this city. Mrs. Nussbaum is in the employ of Dr. William A. Hammond at Mt. Pleasant, and has been in this country but three years. Leaving Germany at that time, she left Carl in the care of his aunt. It was a terrible blow to the mother when the news of the fate of the ship was conveyed to her this afternoon by a Star reporter, as her boy was her idol. No longer ago than yesterday she had been conversing about his prospects. Carl has been engaged arhave stood by the Elbe, and that if she had duously in study for the last three years, and several weeks ago the mother, who had gathered together sufficient money, bought a ticket from Mr. Droop and mailed which cannot be decided until all the facts it to Carl, with instructions to take the in the case are brought to light by the Fulda, January 22, for this country. The the Fulda, and a cablegram told the boy to take the E!be.

Doubt About the Crathic.

The agents of the North German-Lloyd Company at Southampton have been in constant communication with the German vice consul, who has been upon the spot ever sincé a short time after the disaster became known. It is not definitely established that the Crathie was the offending lished that the Crath

serger list Elbe, but does not appear on list of the saved. Company has ordered steamer out to make thorough search." Mrs. Rhodes and Her Son. Two of the Washingtonians aboard the ill-fated Elbe were Eugene Rhodes and

mother of No. 621 2d street northwest.

They were returning from Heidelberg, returned, and as she got away in a blind- Germany, in answer to a cable message ing snow storm it is believed that she is announcing the death of young Rhodes' lost and that the steamer she attempted father, Oliver W. Rhodes, who died on Sunday last at one of the city hospitals from the effects of injuries in the head, due to a fall on the ice. Eugene Rhodes and his mother sailed from New York on September Yarmouth so people say that it could not 8 last, Mr. Rhodes to take the post gradu-be the boat from which the Wild Flower ate law course at Heidelberg University. He resigned from the coast survey in August to make this trip. He graduated from name of "Azonia" is not known in shipping Columbia law school in the class of '33, and was one of the prize men in the post The German vice consul and the agent of graduate course at Georgetown in '94.

It was to complete this line of study that the North German-Lloyd Company have he went abroad. After taking the Heidelburg course it was his intention, as stated in a late letter to his friend, Mr. Frederick A. Fenning of the United States pension agency, to take a short trip around Eu rope, and then settle down to the practice from Kansas, and by his friends was considered an especially bright young man. He was president of the Young People's Society of the First Presbyterian Church. The three deaths, coming so close together, make the case one of peculiar sadness. There is no known survivor of the immediate family. Mr. Rhodes had a good deal of artistic ability, and had studied in this city under some good instructors.

Henry Castle of Hawaii. Senator Kyle, who was acquainted with Henry Castle of Hawaii, who was among the passengers who lost their lives on the Elbe, says that Mr. Castle was a brother of the commissioner, and not the commissioner himself, as has been represented. He also states that instead of being a royalist, Mr. Castle was a strong supporter of the present administration of Hawaiian which interest his older brother came to this country in 1892. He was the editor the Honolulu Gazette. Senator Kyle also corrects the statement that it was Castle's wife who was drowned with him. but says it was his four-year-old daughter instead

Nominations by the President. The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Treasury-To be collectors of customs: Wm. Richmond of New York for the district of Niagara, N. Y.; John W. Deering of Maine for the district of Portland and Falmouth, Me., Jos. E. Moore of Maine for the district of Waldoborough, Me.; Aaron L. Simpson of Maine for the district of Ban-

Postmasters-Spaulding Evans at Lockpert, N. Y.; Albert Nunez, at Arabi, La.

Ensign Dodd's Case. The trial of Ensign W. L. Dodd on

charges of financial irregularities will be resumed at the Washington navy yard tomorrow morning. The proceedings of courtmartial in this case were suspended last week by order of the Secretary of the Navy in order to permit the formulation of addicharges relate to financial transactions and are in a line with the original charges already considered by the court. Ensign Dodd will be called upon tomorrow to answer the new charges.

Naval Movements

The gunboat Machias arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, yesterday, ten days from Aden. The cruiser Detroit is at the same post. having preceded the Machias a few days. The two vessels are destined to the Chinese station and will resume their voyage in a few days.

Cadet Appointments. Cadet appointments to the Military Acad-

emy have been issued to Wm, A. Shallenberger (alternate), Rochester, Pa.; W. T. Kennerly, Congersville, Tenn.; Sam'l R. Robertson (alternate), Jackson, Tenn; Wm. J. Nixon, Chattaneoga, Tenn.; Wm. P. Smith (alternate), Charleston, Tenn.; Thomas F. Hughes, New York city, N.Y.

BIG TELEGRAPH BILL

Evidence Presented Today in the Howgate Case.

VOUCHERS AND ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED

Western Union Officials Tell of the Company's Methods.

LONG DRAWN OUT

In the presence of a crowded court room, the trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate, on an indictment charging him with the embezzlement, September 6, 1879, of \$11,800 of government funds, and on an indictment alleging that he forged the name of Roswell H. Rochester, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to a voucher for the said amount October 15, 1879, was resumed in Criminal Court No. 1, before Judge McComas, this morning. As on the previous days of the trial, the now famous defendant was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ida Howgate.

At the request of the defense the New York witness, John A. Fletcher, was recalled this morning, and to Mr. Worthing-ton Mr. Fletcher stated that he learned the name of "Charles H. Williams" from boxes which came to the defendant while occupying rooms at the house of witness The witness said, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Birney, that he never knew of the defendant receiving a letter while at witness' house.

Telegraph Accounts.

The witness then left the stand, and was followed by John B. Van Every, who stated that he was the auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Being asked as to the number and character of the accounts rendered by the company to the United States signal service office during the years 1878, 1879 and 1889, he stated that the accounts numbered thirty-six during that time. The accounts, the witness explained, were for special messages, circuit messages, leased wires and a few miscellaneous bills. Twelve of these accounts were rendered during the year 1879.

At the request of Mr. Birney, the witness produced the books of his office, and was produced as to the accounts therein stated.

produced the books of his office, and was asked as to the accounts therein stated. The inquiry was vigorously objected to by the defendant's counsel, who explained that before the books could be used as evidence it must be shown by the men keeping the books that they were correctly kept. Everybody knew, they said, that the witness could not testify personally as to their correctness. The government should produce the man or men who kept the books. Judge McComas sustained the objection of defendant's counsel, and then the wit-ness testified that the books had been kept Stephen H. Wilkins and Edmund T McKay. Neither was with the compan

and both lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. The court, however, allowed the witness to refresh his memory by an inspection of the accounts, when he stated, despite the objections of defendant's counsel, that no bill not dated was ever rendered to the signal service office by the company, or one not specifying the particular services for which the account was rendered.

The witness, being shown the photographic reproduction of the \$11,800 vouch-er, "for services," stated, against the de-

nade for the voucher in 1881, no such account was ever rendered by the company. Matter of Signatures. Mr. Birrey next handed to the witness the accounts rendered by the telegraph company and paid during the fiscal years of 1879 and 1889, explaining that he offered

fendant's counsel's vigorous objections, that, refreshing his memory from a search

pany paid by the signal service office. Mr. Worthington objected, contending that the government could not prove that the company was not paid the \$11,800 mentioned in the indictments by showing that ertain bills were paid. His object, explained Mr. Birney, was to

in that way to prove the bills of the com-

show that all legitimate bills rendered to the office by the company were properly dated, that they specified the particular service for which they were rendered, and that all had been paid and properly receipted by Mr. Rochester, the treasurer of he company. In explaining their objections couns for the defendant stated that the United States Supreme Court had several times held that an alleged forgery could not be proven by the introduction of true signa-

tures. But the court had also held that genuine signatures or writings were such signatures or other writings could then be used by the jury for comparison with the alleged forged writing. Counsel for the defendant, said. Mr. Worthington, were just had enough to believe that the district attorney, under the pretense of desiring to prove the character of the accounts, was really endeavoring to get the signatures of Treasurer Rochester in evidence that later the jury might have them to compare them with the alleged Judge McComas decided that the vouchers tended to prove or disprove the issues raised in the trial, and he would, therefore, allow the vouchers to be introduced being of the opinion that it was proper to show the whole business of the company. Counsel for the defense noted an exception, and, postponing the introduction of

the vouchers for a time, Mr. Birrey pro-ceeded with the examination of Mr. Van Long Accounts.

Mr. Birney then stated that, although it would prove a long and tedious matter, he would excuse Mr. Van Every and recall Mr. Webster of the auditor's office, having charge of the accounts of the signal service office, and prove by him and the accounts every bill rendered and paid during the fiscal years 1879 and 1880. Mr. Webster thereupon took the stand and for an hour waded through the accounts, reading each ore. When, at 12:20, the accounts for the year 1879 had been gone through, a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

After Recess.

Upon the resumption of the trial after recess Mr. Webster resumed the witness stand, and proceeded to show from the accounts the payments made by the signal service office to the Western Union Telegraph Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Among them was the one for \$11,800, the amount alleged to have been embezzled by Capt. Howgate. That item was found in the accounts for October, 1879, the number of the voucher being 73. That voucher, the witness stated was one of those which had been lost The reading of the accounts finished, they were offered in evidence, the defense of-fering no objection, and, upon Mr. Worthington's motion, the court directed them to be placed in the custody of the clerk of the court until the further order of the court, counsel for the defendant to have the privilege of examining them.

Increasing Commerce. The increasing commerce of British Co-

lumbia with the Hawaiian Islands is the subject of a report to the State Department by Consul General Mills, at Honorulu. In the Senate today Senator Teller gave notice of a proposed amendment to the act repealing the one-tenth differential duty on sugars by the addition of a section imposing a tax of \$2 per barrel on beer, porter, ale, &c.

by Consul General Mills, at Honorulu. Much of the freight brought to that port by Canadian steamers, he says, is for their own account, and what they may lose in the way of freight when the goods are sold is more than made up by the large subsidies which they receive from the British government.